THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1768. THE NUMBER 121.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but Influenced by NONE.

To the Honourable the late worthy Houſe of Repreſentatives of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

Dear FRIENDS and COUNTRYMEN,

COMPLIMENTS from a perſon on this ſide, to be ſure ought not to be received with equal joy with thoſe, which not many years ago were beſtowed upon his Majeſty's brave ſubjects in theſe colonies, on the other ſide of the Atlantic, whilſt engaged againſt a common enemy; becauſe poſſibly they may not be quite ſo animating from a brother as from a parent: Yet when a behaviour greatly in ſupport of the noble cauſe of liberty, ſo conſtitutionally eſtabliſhed as it has ever been, becomes a general topic of converſation, and may one day be of great and national concern, it ſeems to be a duty incumbent on every patriotic breaſt, to expreſs its grateful and unfeigned approbation of it; permit me therefore, an American, to tender to you the cordial reſpect of many a heart feeling friend for liberty, on account of your judicious, as well as decent conduct, in the late attacks made (through you) upon the rights of all the colonies.

In the midſt of my concern at ſome arbitrary and oppreſſive meaſures extended againſt the town of Boſton, I was pleaſed to read that the news writers could confidently aſſure the public, that ſuch part of the oppreſſion which had unhappily fallen from ſome officers of his Majeſty's ſhip of war, would not be again attempted, and that ſome part of what had happened, was in a great meaſure the effect of a real miſtake; I ſay I was pleaſed to read this, becauſe the excuſe aſſigned is conſiſtent with the general behaviour of the Gentlemen of the navy; for I have long obſerved, that however they may in their courſe of life, be, from a particular deſtination, accuſtomed to contend with enemies on the boiſterous element, yet their retirement into harbours, works ſuch an effectual change in their conduct, with reſpect to their friends and fellow ſubjects, as to make them the moſt agreeable companions of ſociety. In ſhort, as the Viſcount d'Ortez ſaid to Charles the IX of France, in the proteſtant maſſacre, they are too brave citizens and ſoldiers to the country they live in, to deſcend to be the cowardly executioners of the countrymen they live with. But how great was my aſtoniſhment! when looking eagerly into the next weekly importation of northern news, (to ſee what further lengths the little lording b——d eſtabliſhed amongſt you had carried their injudicious efforts) to find a new matter agitated, of the moſt oppreſſing and intimidating nature. A requiſition communicated to your then Honourable Houſe, that you ſhould reſcind the reſolution of a former Aſſembly, that gave riſe to a circular letter from the Speaker of their Houſe, on the ſubject of uniformly repreſenting againſt ſome late acts of Parliament. —I could not upon reading it (with ſubmiſſion to a certain E———p, as well as a certain Ex——cy) but think, that as that circular letter which gave occaſion to that meſſage for reſcinding, had (as you well reaſon) been to all intents and purpoſes executed, and indeed in the hands of the public, the meſſage was ſomething out of time; and that things would, in the eyes of the diſpaſſionate world, have worn a much better face, if under ſuch a ſituation it had been omitted. For ſuppoſe not only the—famous 17, but the truly memorable and patriotic 92, had each man with his pen contributed his blot to ſuch an eraſure, from the menace with which that requiſition was at laſt communicated, ſuch an action would have argued nothing leſs in any people, than a confeſſion of *rabneſs* or inconſiderateneſs, in the proceeding of that former Aſſembly. But perhaps whilſt that notable miſrepreſenter was (as he artfully inſinuates out of friendſhip, by his keeping back part of the E—l of H——h's letter) endeavouring to raiſe in you, the merit of compliance without menace, he was himſelf ſtudying his own merit, rather than that of the buſineſs with which he was inſtructed; for with ſubmiſſion, menacing is but a bad way to convict error, and muſt for ever argue an arbitrarineſs in the power menacing, tending to effect ſome purpoſe not properly within the rules of juſtice. It ſeems then no random concluſion, that this reſerved hint of intimidation, had its riſe in ſome firſt ſcheme of miſrepreſentation, calculated perhaps *ſolely* to countenance that ſlavery, to which an original mad projector, a few years ago, intended to reduce the ſubjects of Great-Britain; though beginning only by degrees with thoſe in America. So that if you, Gentlemen, had been trapped by him, the purpoſe of depriving the coloniſts of thoſe conſtitutional rights of repreſentation, in inſtances of taxation (moſt eſſential to the liberties of the ſubject in the Britiſh empire) would in ſome imaginations have gone ſwimmingly on. But in this, perhaps every *dirty artiſt* would have found himſelf much miſtaken; for although the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, has in every inſtance of its conduct, ſince theſe oppreſſive meaſures began, been juſtly reſpectable in the cauſe of liberty; yet give me leave to hint to every *curious blade*, who increaſes his fortune, or elevates his title, by the baſeneſs of his projects, that there are other Americans greatly ſtruggling in the cauſe of liberty, to ſave their conſtitution from being overturned; and it is hardly a doubt, whether any man once bleſſed with the enjoyment of freedom, would not rather ſeal his liberty with his own ——, than give (either with his tongue or pen) the leaſt inſtance of betraying it. If one ſuch unfeeling fellow can be found, that would not, he muſt deſerve to be d—— to— pottage all his life, the antient price of a bartered birth-right.

It muſt for ever be the unhappineſs of a people ſituated at a great diſtance from the ſeat of empire, to be liable to every miſrepreſentation of their conduct, when things are communicated to the T——e, becauſe the channel to that ſacred place, running generally through the departments of ill deſigning men, ſeldom fails of being muddied, to ſuit their baſe purpoſes. And from hence, without inſtancing particular facts, may we date our preſent misfortunes. Otherwiſe no doubt we ſhould ſenſibly feel our moſt gracious Sovereign active to preſerve the liberties as well of his faithful ſubjects in America, as of thoſe that ſurround his palace; therefore it ſeems prudent as well as dutiful, to endeavour that our grievances may reach the royal ear by ſome courſe out of that channel. Without conſidering myſelf then as an adviſer to a people ſo penetratingly prudent as you Gentlemen ſeem to be, I muſt wiſh that the circular letter occaſioning the meaſure above hinted at, could genuinely appear in the ſeveral public papers in America, where (though I may be miſtaken) I muſt ſay I have not as yet ſeen it; for as our worthy countrymen in Maryland ſeem to think, in their late decent and ſpirited addreſs, it is ſomething doubtful whether any genuine copy of that letter was really tranſmitted home. I own I had a manuſcript of it under my peruſal, and I then thought (if ever I was capable of digeſting any thing ſo as to diſcover now properly it ſuited its intended purpoſe) that letter intimated to the ſeveral Aſſemblies, every *duty* and *loyalty*, both to the perſon and government of our moſt gracious Sovereign; a ſtrict attachment to our mother country; and as to the ſupreme ſoo, it was my humble opinion then, the reſpect paid to them *conſideratis conſiderandis* (abundance of arbitrary ſeverity) rather exceeded in expreſſions of ſubordination. Therefore I cannot think that any impudent commentary upon that letter, for the ſake of miſrepreſenting its apparent addreſs, and only evident purpoſe, could have been ſo bare faced, without ſome vile interpolation or alteration; and as theſe are things generally within the arts of ill deſign, perhaps the printing of that letter will ſufficiently evince the baſeneſs of the attempt. Without ſome ſuch ſolution, it ſeems to be difficult to reconcile with the expreſs purpoſe of the letter, the conſtruction given to it "as tending to create unwarrantable combinations, to excite an unjuſtifiable oppoſition to the conſtitutional authority of Parliament, and to revive the unhappy diviſions and diſtractions which have operated ſo prejudicially to Great-Britain and the colonies."——The miſrepreſenting the reſolutions of the former Houſe, as a factious meaſure, puſhing through a *thin* Houſe, a reconſideration of what a *full* Aſſembly had rejected (which I ſee makes a part of its baſeneſs) would, I own, upon a preſumption of its being ſtrictly true, juſtly induce the appellation of a very unfair proceeding; but with reſpect to the letter itſelf, being the thing effected by that reſolution; no genuine copy of it could have drawn forth ſuch a conſtruction; for although the reſolution had been unfairly obtained, yet the letter in conſequence of it, preſerving in every part of it a truly decent, and really fair method of obtaining redreſs, certainly could not have been ſo condemned. For if we are not (through the channel ſo ſtrongly implied, as almoſt to be preſcribed, and firmly ſecured to the ſubject) by the bill of rights, in a decent, dutiful, loyal and conſtitutional addreſs, offered without tumult or diſorder, to lay our complaints before the throne; in what manner can the Sovereign ever be acquainted with the grievances of his people; or the people relieved by him from ſuch grievances? Shall we ſuppoſe it impoſſible in nature for a Sovereign to be miſinformed or ill adviſed! Or do the ideas of ſovereignty convey a perfect acquaintance with every circumſtance of diſtreſs within the realm? Or laſtly, are we to be ſatisfied with the impoſſibility, that every ſupremacy aſſumed over us, ſhould exert its power with injuſtice and ſeverity, becauſe we are experimentally, as well as cordially convinced, that our moſt glorious Prince *will* not, *does* not, nay *cannot* deſign to oppreſs us; and from thence by a puſillanimity not conſiſtent with Britiſh freedom, attend our dying liberties to ſuch graves, which the arbitrary diſpoſers of them ſhall aſſign, without complaint?——Many are the m——l ſandbanks which have been thrown up againſt us in that channel, once opened to the ſubject by the bill of rights, that palladium and bulwark of the Engliſh conſtitution; countenanced perhaps by that late bill which I have frequently heard appellated the bill of might; a pretty conſtant opponent to all right, and framed very preſumptively through a vile miſrepreſentation, that theſe hitherto moſt uſeful colonies to their mother country, are now attempting to ſhake off their dependence and ſubordination: For if we look into a certain memorable P——ſt, we ſhall find how active a Gentleman by name, had been to miſlead the P———; into meaſures deſtructive of the liberties of the coloniſts, by his being there made the ſtandard expoſitor of American intentions: And no doubt ſuch a dignified pander to m——l oppreſſion, had his conſociates to tranſmit to his deſigning principal every bold aſſertion, as apparently againſt truth, as that of the American intentions was againſt the reaſon of things: For who can diſpaſſionately ſay, that any coloniſt by writing, ſpeaking, or action, ever diſcovered any other deſign, than that of ſecuring his right of conſtitutional repreſentation, in the taxations for revenues in ſupport of the empire; by which means the Repreſentative, whilſt he is engaged in the burdenſome talk, may not only be acquainted with the abilities of his conſtituents; be anſwerable for his conduct in taxing at ſome ſubſequent election for Repreſentatives; but by a weight equally laid on his own property, might feel with ſenſibility in what manner he had loaded that of others. If the endeavouring to preſerve ſuch a right can be fairly deemed the throwing off a *due ſubordination*, a ſtruggling againſt a dependency on the mother country, and what not, it may be anſwered, there can be no *freedom* under ſuch a kind of ſupremacy; for no ſuch ſupremacy can be ſubmitted to, but by *abject ſlaves*.——I have read in a printed ſpeech againſt the ſuſpending and diſpenſing prerogative, in the long diſpute as to the legality of the late embargo on the exportation of wheat; intended no doubt as an anſwer to all that had been advanced in favour of the prerogative, wherein a certain bl—e ri——n N——n, is much complimented for his prophecy on the repeal of the ſtamp-act, "that it would be a means of importing rebellion from America;" and I cannot but ſay it is greatly to be wiſhed, that the ſupremacy now aſſumed, excluſive of the Repreſentatives of the people in this part of the realm, may not, when once eſtabliſhed, import an abject ſlavery into the kingdom; and that even from America. I do not know but the effects of ſuch a prophecy as this, will be more ſeverely felt, and occaſion a ſacrifice of more Engliſh blood, when juſtified by its completion, than any indulgence ſhewn to America, ſtruggling only to preſerve its conſtitutional liberty, ever can be. I would here aſk that n—le prophet, as well as the ſtraining ſpeech maker upon his prophecy, if they have never heard of the *riſing* or *rioting* of people within the kingdom at home, againſt foreſtallers, &c. before the ſtruggles of the Americans againſt the ſt——p a—t? It ſeems then as if theſe Americans, inſtead of being the importers of ſuch behaviour, were rather copiers of their mother country, in extraordinary inſtances where they could not get their grievances redreſſed; why then did they make that an exotic, which ſeems to be the growth of every free country? For I think I may be bold to advance from hiſtorical obſervations, that the deſire of independency is not ſo much the cauſe of a diſorderly behaviour in a people, as the diſorderly inſtances of ſeverity in government are; of courſe every riſing in the populace is rather the effect of impatience in ſuffering, than of any other motive; but perhaps the ſubjects in America are of a different ſpecies of beings, and no more intitled to the ſame rank in creation, than it ſeems they are to the ſame juſtice with the ſubjects in England. This prophecy then, notwithſtanding the bl— r——n prophet's repetition of it, and the ſpeech maker's compliment upon it, ſeems to have been as little to the purpoſe in the diſpute upon the extraordinary exertion of the prerogative, as it was when prophecied on the repeal of the ſtamp-act. I would not be here thought condemning any endeavour to reſtrain an unconſtitutional exertion of prerogative, when I mention this diſpute on the embargo affair; for although liberty, in Britain, is a Goddeſs of a moſt benign and invigorating diſpoſition to all her votaries, yet from an obſerved delicacy in her conſtitution, every inlet of noxious air, however ſpecioully opened, certainly weakens her active powers too much to be overlooked: But what I would be underſtood to mean is, that the Goddeſs is liable to be much more endangered, by the vapours that riſe from taxation without repreſentation, than ſhe can be from any ſhort to preſerve that right to the whole realm; therefore it would be moſt prudent in thoſe who with (as they pretend) the Goddeſs ſhould continue in her healthy exiſtence, not to ſuffer in any inſtance a perfect door to ſtand ajar, that might let in thoſe deſtructive vapours upon her, and that at a time perhaps when her conſtitution may not be quite ſo vigorous as ſhe ſeems to be at preſent. Neceſſity indeed is a pretty general excuſe for all arbitrary and unconſtitutional meaſures; but how comes it with that ſpeech maker, to be more juſtifiable in this unconſtitutional arbitrarineſs extended againſt the Americans, than it was in that exerciſed in behalf of a people in danger of ſuffering for want of bread, as was the caſe at home? Certainly if neceſſity was ever a juſtification in any inſtance, it ought rather to be allowed in favour of a ſtarving people; eſpecially where hardly any thing but ſuch an exertion of prerogative could ſo inſtantaneouſly relieve; and perhaps no method leſs expenſive could have been then fallen upon, than ſuch an exertion; which was very far from being the caſe in the neceſſities of government, ſo often urged againſt the Americans, when they were deprived of their conſtitutional rights of repreſentation; for I beg leave to aſſert that the neceſſities of government have been, and can be as well, and much cheaper ſupplied, by the old methods of raiſing money in the colonies, by their conſtitutional Aſſemblies, as they ever can be, by this new mode of taxation aſſumed at home. Rebellion then ſeems to be the language of the moſt tyrannical temper, whenever it is uſed againſt the ſtruggles of a people, ſtimulated by the horror of being greatly enſlaved.

It is with much pleaſure that I read, that even in the days of arbitrary power, whilſt the freedom of the land was in danger of being over run, under the ſhelter of an unlimited prerogative, no kind of difference was then made between the rights and conditions of the ſubjects in the colonies, and thoſe in England; as was particularly adjudged in a caſe agitated againſt a Governor of Barbados; where not even a R——l inſtruction could aid his infringement of the conſtitutional rights of the people in that iſland; and I was ſilently led to wiſh, that the remembrance of former times might influence the actions of the preſent day; for certainly if the rights of the people are to be ſecured againſt the weight of a ſt——r, the ſubjects themſelves can hardly ſuch juſtice think of ſuch an infringement by the hr of a Ma———e. A Roman General looking upon the buſt of a virtuous anceſtor, confeſſes himſelf animated to a glorious emulation; but a modern H——, an E——, a L——, a G——, &c. can behold pictures not older than the days of Charles the I, of the noble efforts of ſuch names, againſt the enſlaving ſchemes of tyranny and oppreſſion, and become ſo regardleſs of *their* virtues, as to ſatisfy themſelves with being ſtudious in the *monopoly* of property, and the aggrandizement of one part of the realm only; juſt as if equity could dictate, or prudence countenance, the leaſt partial ſacrifice of it in the other parts.

This buſineſs of *reſcinding*, eraſing, &c. reſolutions in favour of liberty, made by the ſeveral Aſſemblies in the colonies, I find has been much agitated at home. One while it was endeavoured (as it is ſaid) to make it a part of a certain repealing act; and we ſee it expreſsly managed as one of the interrogatories put to Doctor Franklin. Now to what other purpoſe could ſuch a meaſure be intended, than that of blotting out all traces to poſterity, ſhould they unhappily be born under ſlavery, that their anceſtors did every thing that their weak ſituation could admit of, to ſupport and maintain their rights to freedom? Does not then even ſuch a meaſure for reſcinding, argue and imply a conviction, that every exerciſe of ſuch a ſupremacy, is rather founded in the mightineſs of power to effect it, than in any conſtitutional right they can have over a poor helpleſs American? And had you, my dear countrymen, or any other colony, thus meanly ſubmitted their necks to the yoke, no doubt all the other Aſſemblies would by ſome ſuch mode (of confirming right by the power they have to enforce it) have been left without a commonly juſtifying record, to thoſe that ſhould be born after them, of their ſpirited conduct, on ſuch overbearing occaſions.

Theſe are the conſiderations that muſt hand down to poſterity, the glorious unwillingneſs to reſcind any meaſures conducive to a decent

claim of liberty, in the patriotic 92, of the late Honourable House of Representatives of the province of the Massachusetts Bay; and I doubt not but they will be as much recorded in the songs of the Americans, as ever the year 92 was in the songs of the Druids.——

Whilst such a prudence, as well as firmness in behaviour continues, I cannot think the schemes of any Excellency need to be dreaded (no not of his Excellency the ——) in the cause of liberty; for certainly the wisdom of Heaven will direct the immutability of right, even into the very bosom that is now seemingly devoted to destroy it. Our mother country, when she comes to discover the enemies to that natural union, which ought to subsist between herself and her children, will confess and atone for her late severities, by the most tender indulgencies; especially whilst powerful and suspicious wars are brooding abroad.

I have often employed my thoughts upon the subject of freedom; but never with more satisfaction to myself, than when I am recommending love, duty, and obedience to our Sovereign; an intimate connection, with a respectable dependence on, and a filial subordination to, our mother country, in all matters neither mediately nor immediately tending to the destruction of freedom, and patriotic esteem; and when I speak with the voice of truth, as well as reason, I will hope no one can misconstrue the sincere and honest approbation of

AN AMERICAN.

The HISTORY of ENGLAND.

[By JOHN WILKES.]

From the Revolution to the accession of the Brunswick line.

Ego hoc laboris præmium peto, uti me a conspectu malorum, quæ nostra tot per annos vidit, ætas, tantisper certe, dum prisca illa tota mente repeto, avertam: omnis expers curæ, quæ scribentis animum, etsi non flectere a vero, sollicitum tamen efficere possit. LIVY.

Nimium TARQUINIOS *regno assuesse— Non placere nomen. Periculosum libertati esse.* IDEM.

To the Gentlemen Clergy, and Freeholders of the county of *Middlesex*, to truth and to liberty, this votive offering is made by

JOHN WILKES.

INTRODUCTION.

THE *Revolution* is the great æra of English liberty. From this most auspicious period, freedom has made a regular uninterrupted abode in our happy island. The rights of the crown and the people were then expressly ascertained, and acknowledged by the three branches of the legislature. The disputes of prerogative, of privilege, and of liberty subsided. The public attention was called to different objects, to the variety of changes made in the interior part of government, and to the remarkable events on the continent; for after the new settlement at home, the nation began again to look abroad, and to resume it's natural weight among the powers of Europe.

The changes in the form of the administration at home were important and immediate. The supplies for the payment of the army, navy, and the contingent expences of government, were now given only from year to year, and appropriated to each particular service, whereas before they had been granted, without any distinct appropriation, at the beginning of each reign for the life of the Sovereign. The public expence was separated from the private expence of the Prince. From thence arose a necessity of convening the Parliament annually, and the Sovereign has ever since the *Revolution* been obliged to have recourse to the great Council of the nation, not only on all real emergencies, but even to continue the administration. Princes have been no longer able to govern without Parliaments, and ministers have experienced that a few months necessarily give an injured people the power to call them to account.

The House of Stuart had enjoyed so great revenues, that with a little œconomy they would have been sufficient to continue the government without any application to Parliament. Charles I. notwithstanding his great expences, had been able to reign twelve years together without once suffering the great Council of the nation to be assembled. The exactions on the subject by loans, monopolies, and other illegal methods, brought in no very considerable sums to his treasury, though the people were cruelly oppressed by his officers. The customs and other branches of the revenue, enjoyed by James II. are computed at two millions, five hundred and fifty thousand pounds a year, including the one hundred and fifty thousand pounds granted him, while Duke of York. At the *Revolution*, nothing was settled on King William for life. It was not till the year 1698, that seven hundred thousand pounds a year were settled during that term expressly for the support of his Majesty's household. This included fifty thousand pounds a year for King James's Queen, and the establishment of the Duke of Gloucester was likewise to be made from the same grant. Every single article relative to the fleet, the army, and the contingent expences of administration, was voted by the House of Commons from year to year. The accounts were regularly submitted to their inspection. Particular sums were appropriated for each service. By this method, the money granted for any distinct article could not be diverted to other uses by the crown, which had been one of the grievances under Charles II.

At the period of the *Revolution* the spirit of liberty was very high in the nation. It had been rising from the beginning of the reign of James I. During the whole life of Queen Elizabeth, a series of the most interesting events had engaged the attention of the public. Frequent struggles even for the independency of England, numerous, as well as envenomed and bloody disputes, about theological tenets, had arisen, that men were not at leisure to go nicely into the questions of civil government, and the rights of Prince and people, nor did the conduct of the Sovereign give any alarm to the nation of danger of their laws and liberties. *Rapin* observes, *that the English were in the reign of Queen Elizabeth the happiest people under the sun.* He adds the reason; it is not from the glory the English name then had through the world, it is from a more solid and important cause, because *they saw no designs upon their liberties, nor any infringement of their privileges encouraged*; such just ideas of the true political happiness of a great nation had that sensible Frenchman acquired in this country. He says in another place, *What she* [Queen Elizabeth] *ought to be esteemed for above all things, is, that she caused the English to enjoy a felicity unknown to their ancestors, under most of the Kings her predecessors. This, doubtless, is the test, by which we are to judge of those, whom God has set over us.* Tindal's Translation.

The peaceful reign of the first Stuart, his example and repeated harangues both in public and private, set the nation on enquiries into the nature, rise, and extent of all government. These subjects had then the graces of novelty in our country. Time ripened at length such excellent fruit, which from the first promised fair in this happy soil. The most valuable books we have on the subject of government are posterior by near half a century to the beginning of James the first's reign. Locke and Sidney are still later.

The sentiments of the court and the nation on these great questions were diametrically opposite. The body of the clergy espoused the most extravagant prerogative doctrines of the King. The then creed was, that the liberties of the people, and the privileges of Parliament, were only grants and concessions from former Princes, that the King was the sole fountain of power, that he was superior to law, that he was not bound by his coronation oath, except only to God, that resistance was at all times and in all cases absolutely unlawful, and that under the extreme of tyranny, the only resource left to the subject, was prayers and tears. The pulpits resounded with this doctrine. It dropt, like manna, from the venal tongues of the court-chaplains, but instead of wholesome food, became the rankest and most baneful poison to their deluded master. All the sermons and treatises published by royal licence, inculcated the same principles. Little opposition was made at the beginning from the press, which then was under great restraints. The nation however in general began to entertain more liberal ideas of government. The tedious, scholastic speeches of the pedant King, James I. made no impression, neither on the Parliament nor on the people. The Commons declared in the most express terms, that the liberties of the nation, and the privileges of Parliament, were the undoubted birth-right and inheritance of the subjects of England. James I. who crossed the Tweed with all the Scottish ideas of vassalage, and was still to learn the generous principles of our *Magna Charta*, with his own hand, tore this protestation out of their *journals*. The violence and indecency of such a proceeding, only served to irritate the nation as well as their representatives. He continued all the rest of his life on terms of ill humour with his Parliament and people.

He was likewise served by the lawyers in his most extravagant claims of prerogative. They gave their opinions almost unanimously, that the King was superior to the law, and that all resistance was criminal. The body of the nation, however, condemned the prostitute, time-serving maxims, both of the clergy and the lawyers of that age. They considered England as a limited monarchy. They thought the Sovereign was bound by those limitations, and might be lawfully resisted, when he exceeded them, for that there must be a right of securing and maintaining what is justly ours. It began then to be generally remarked among us, that the first idea not only of political institutions, but even of society, was the happiness of the various individuals collected together, and that no farther power could be meant to be given to the head, but what was for the good of the whole body politic.

These were very generally the sentiments of the nation at the end of James I. His son and successor, endeavoured to reduce into practice those speculative maxims of regal prerogative in its utmost extent, which his father had been so many years preaching from the throne. He wanted neither genius nor courage, but he had imbibed from his infancy maxims totally repugnant to the nature and the rights of the people he was to govern. To a fatal perseverance in them he fell a sacrifice. Very early in his reign he ventured on the two most odious acts of oppression, against which we were thought to be the best guarded by the *Great Charter*, I mean the arbitrary imprisonment of the subject, and the levying money on various pretences without act of Parliament. The lawyers served him in both. So little sense of justice, or regard to law, remained among them, that at length, after a solemn hearing of the cause, the Judges declared ship-money legal. Soon after arose that patriot senate, men of the most consummate virtue, the most just and enlarged ideas, who recovered our laws and liberties almost from annihilation, declared all the judgments in the case of ship-money, void, abolished the courts of high commission and star chamber, destroyed monopolies, and passed the bill for triennial Parliaments. The constitution might then have been settled upon a solid basis, but the violence and indiscretion of the King's partisans ruined this fair prospect. Lord Clarendon, who writes professedly from the memoirs he received from Charles I. says, "an "opinion that the violence and force used "in procuring these acts, rendered them ab"solutely void, influenced the King to con"firm them." This opinion was most indiscreetly propagated by many of the royal party. The Parliament availed themselves very ably of so palpable misconduct, and the King's enemies openly declared, that no reliance could be had on a Prince, who imagined that a solemn assent given in full Parliament was void, that pretences of that, or of a similar nature, could never be wanting, and that it was not easy to conceive what engagement could be valid, if that was not, the most deliberate, the most authentic act of royalty, which is known to our constitution. This reasoning made a deep impression on many even of the most moderate, and the indiscretion of the courtiers in making public these sentiments of the King, operated fatally in laying the foundation of constant suspicions of his good faith and sincerity in every transaction. But the immediate cause of the civil war was the violence of the most ill judged measure he ever adopted, the coming in person to the House of Commons to seize five of their members. From that moment every thing wore a military appearance. The city took the alarm. The Parliament would no longer remain at Westminster, but to mark their confidence in the citizens, who from the beginning had been strenuous in the cause of liberty, they adjourned to the Guild Hall of London. The five members attended there, protected by a numerous body of their armed friends, and the citizens.

The fire had been long laid, and there only wanted such a spark to force a blaze. From that time men were more employed in defending their rights by the sword, than in justifying them by the pen. The writings published at that period have generally reference to the party disputes of the King and Parliament, and seldom go upon great principles. The state papers we have of the King are in stile and composition infinitely superior to those of the Parliament. Charles I. was himself an elegant writer of prose, though the most wretched of all poets, even of the royal line, an accomplished private Gentleman, possessing a fine taste in the polite arts, and all the virtues of a good christian, but no one quality of a great Prince. Scarcely any writing of importance appeared on great and general principles, till Cromwell's power swallowed up every thing, and gave a temporary calm to the nation. Milton then published his defence of the people of England, and other valuable tracts. It was not however till the period between the *Restoration* and the *Revolution* that men began to scrutinize accurately into the rights of the church and monarchy, to examine the foundation of civil government, and to sound the depths of political society.

[*To be continued.*]

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 1.

The Homer, Capt. Heastie, from Glasgow, via Isle of May, and the George, Capt. Patterson, from Aberdeen, are arrived in James river.

Entered inwards at the port of Accomack.

August 19. Schooner Friendship, Daniel Sturgis, from Nova Scotia, with 3000 feet of boards, and 143*l.* in specie.

20. Brig Peggy, Samuel Wise, from Teneriffe, in ballast.

22. Schooner Charming Molly, David Gray, from Philadelphia, with 200 bushels of salt.

26. Schooner Leah, John Bradford, from Barbados, with 3 hhds. of rum, and four barrels of muscovado sugar, and 20*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* in cash.

30. Sloop Robert, Johannes Watson, from Philadelphia, with 150 bushels of salt, and a parcel of earthen ware.

NORFOLK, *August* 29, 1768.

Mr. RIND,

UPON perusing an anonymous piece in your *Supplement* of the 25th of this instant, I judge myself to be one of the two leaders mentioned in that piece, that accosted Dr. *Campbell* on the subject of inoculation, and finding him determined to purue his intentions, and having no power to restrain him, and a large family, of the two evils I chose the least; and therefore acquiesced with his solemn engagement of inoculating his own family, and some friends that he had before that time promised, and often declared that I was satisfied therewith. That I am one of those two Gentlemen mentioned in that piece, that would have paid a proportion of the value of Dr. *Campbell's* house, had it been pulled down before his engagement to me, is literally true; and think myself no ways blameable to contribute towards the removal of any nuisance: And I deny that I ever assumed any power of entering into any agreement further than what concerned myself, writing incendiary letters, or taking any pains to prejudice the minds of the people, for they were sufficiently alarmed with the dreadful consequences of the small-pox in the year 1752, when it raged in the borough of *Norfolk*, and cost the parish upwards of £.800, besides intirely ruining many families; and had those Gentlemen have waited till that disorder had crept into the town, or an house could be got that was agreeable, I think inoculation the most eligible method of preserving life. And, now, Sir, as there are many more traduced, who I suppose must, as well as myself, pen their own justification, being unable to hire writers, I shall submit it to the public, whether any set of Gentlemen have a right to disturb the repose of the community, by introducing a distemper in this colony that may be avoided. And am your constant reader,

SAMUEL BOUSH.

NORFOLK, *August* 29, 1768.

Mr. RIND,

I HAVE reason to believe that the initials *P. L.* in that anonymous letter dated at *Norfolk*, and inserted in the *Supplement* to your *Gazette* the 25th instant, are designed for me; if so, as there is no name to it, I do not know who to call on to clear up some aspersions therein on my character, for which reason, beg the favour of you to give this a place in your *Gazette*.

The first notice I think I need take of that letter is, the list of inoculated persons taken by *P. L.* Here I think it proper to let the public know, how that list happened to be taken by me. On the afternoon of Sunday the 26th of June, Dr. *A. C.* waited on me at my house, and told me there were some Gentlemen in the street, making a great noise about his having begun inoculation at his house; and desired me to let them know that no more should be inoculated there: On which I went with him, and after some discourse with those Gentlemen on that subject, Dr. *A. C.* promised in the most sincere manner (as I then thought) that not one more person should be inoculated at his house, than what that operation had already been performed on; and he, with some other Gentlemen, requested of me to go with him and take a list of those already inoculated. I told them it was greatly against my inclination to meddle in this dispute, especially as my family were pretty well out of danger of it. Mrs. *Loyall* and myself both having had it, and several of my servants; but on being greatly intreated, I at last consented to go; on which, I went with Dr. *A. C.* to his favourite small-pox hospital, that has occasioned so much disturbance, and there received a list of twenty-six persons, six of which were Blacks; but at that time the whole of the twenty-six persons were not inoculated; at the same time, there were a great number of people assembled near the house, in order to force them to remove to the Pest-House, that was already infected with the small-pox, and which Dr. *A. C.* had before agreed to carry them to; but on my taking a great deal of pains to convince those people, that the small-pox should be removed out of that neighbourhood, and of

fering myself security for that purpose; they went away seemingly satisfied, and I returned to town, gave an account of what had passed, and all was once more quieted.

What comes next to my notice is, the occasion of my going out to this Hospital, the day on which they were removed. About three o'clock in the afternoon, a Gentleman called at my house, and told me there was a great disturbance in the town (which I afterwards heard was occasioned by a message from Mr. *L. H.* who was one of the Gentlemen concerned in the inoculation, *viz.* that he would not suffer his children to be removed) and desired of me to acquaint the people that were disturbed, that Dr. *A. C.* would have the patients removed; and while we were talking, Dr. *A. C.* came in, and said words to the same purpose; on which I agreed to go, but before we quitted the house I heard a drum beating, almost opposite my door; when Mr. *James Taylor*, a magistrate (who just then came up) and myself, ordered that the drum should be stopped; which was immediately obeyed, there being only two or three boys with it, and I think one man a little before it Dr. *A. C.* then desired me to go with him to his house, to try if we could not prevail on the people, that he said were there assembled, to let the patients stay till the Pest-House could be put in order; I agreed to go with him, and sent for my horse, his being ready, as he said, and would wait for me; but my horse not being saddled soon enough, he went on; and before he got out of town (as I afterwards understood) he and Mr. *J. C.* met, and had a small encounter; which I suppose prevented his going out as he intended; I went according to my promise, and told Mr. *C. C.* and Mr. *W. A.* (two of the Gentlemen concerned in the inoculation, who were then at the small-pox house, with three or four more) what had happened in town, and desired them not to let Mrs. *C.* (who was there also) know of the battle, as it might make her uneasy: I likewise told them, there were at a house on the road, not far off, a great number of people assembled, as I understood, to insist on their removing, and that the cause of their meeting, as I believed, was a message from Mr. *L. H.* that he would not quit the house, as before agreed by Dr. *A. C.* on which Mr. *W. A.* and Mr. *C. C.* both said, they were willing to remove, and wanted no further disturbance about it; and Mr. *W. A.* added, that he was very sorry Mr. *L. H.* was amongst them. I then told them if they were so determined, I thought it best to let the people then assembled know it, and perhaps they might be prevailed on to let them stay till the Pest-House could be put in order. They then requested of me to go to those people, and let them know they were willing to remove, when the Pest-House could be made fit to receive them; I told them I would not go by myself, but if either of them would go with me, I would endeavour to prevail on them; accordingly Mr. *W. A.* and myself went, and spoke to several of them, but all to no purpose; and while we were arguing with them, they began to shout and make a great noise; on which Mr. *W. A.* (full as much affrighted as myself, I believe) rode off, and I followed him back to the small-pox house; where a great number of people soon appeared, and could not be prevailed on to let them stay in the house; and when I desired them in the most earnest manner, only to let them stay till the next day; their answer was, they knew they only wanted the infection to break out, and then they could not be removed.

The writer says, that when Mr. *P. L.* appeared at the said plantation, there was a discourse concerning mobs, &c. and likewise hints that it was from that discourse, and my promise, they did not defend their charge. I do now, in the most solemn manner declare, that on that day there was no discourse concerning mobs in my hearing, that I remember, and that I did not hear any one of those gentlemen say one word of defending themselves, or their charge, nor did I see, or know, that they had any arms, in, or out of, the house, nor had they a promise from me of any sort, more, than on some of the Ladies being greatly alarmed at the sight of so many people (for I believe there were about two hundred) and one of them in particular, taking me by the arm, desired me not to quit her; I said, Madam, I believe you need not be under any apprehension of danger from those people, and farther said, that no insult should be offered, if I could prevent it, nor was there any to my knowledge. The morning after they were removed to the Pest-House, I, being one of the directors of that house, went there, and discoursed with Mr. *W. A.* and Mr. *C. C.* on the road, they then both seemed to be on good terms with me, and not the least dissatisfied with my conduct. What has induced that writer to publish so many falsehoods relating to me, in the before mentioned letter, I cannot imagine, except it is to put a good face on their quitting the house on the terms they did, when some of them, as I have heard, had made the most solemn promises, they never would give it up while they had life. And surely had they thought proper to defend themselves, they had time enough to prepare; for Mr. *C. C.* has told me since, that he well knew on Saturday, they were to be removed on Monday, which was more than I had ever before heard.

Now say ye equitable and impartial judges, in what light should a man be looked on, who, to acquit himself, or his friends, of any dastardly behaviour of their own; should thus strive (as this writer has done) to stir up popular resentment (which I look upon to be the worst) by casting such severe and unjust reflections, on one who had taken neither side of the dispute: no farther, than on being called on by both parties to accommodate matters, which part I acted to the best of my judgment, without favour or partiality. If I was not so happy as to please all (which was hardly to be expected) it was not for want of inclination. You will be convinced, long before you have got this length, that disputing in this way is not my province. If I have offended either of those Gentlemen concerned in this inoculation (as my station, and I believe my behaviour through life, puts me on a footing with the first of them) I am ready when called on (being averse to inflammatory measures) to do my endeavour to satisfy them, that I have given no cause of offence; if they are not to be convinced now by proof and argument, I am always ready to answer them, and remain,

Your most humble-servant,
P. L. for
PAUL LOYALL.

NOW lying at *Norfolk* and to be LET on charter for any part of *Britain*, the ship NANCY, burthen about four hundred hogsheads of tobacco, or ten thousand bushels of corn or wheat. For terms apply to ISAAC THOMPSON, commander, on board, or

THOMAS THOMPSON.

THE following tracts of LAND, belonging to Col. *Henry Peyton*, not being sold on the time formerly appointed, are to be sold to the highest bidder, at the town of *Dumfries*, in *Prince William* county, on the first Monday in next *October*.

212 Acres lying on *Broad-Run*, about 20 miles from *Dumfries*.

100 Acres lying on *Lucky-Run*, for the life of one *William Overall*.

1710 Acres on *Little-River* in *Fauquier* county. And

254 Acres in the same county, for the life of the said *Peyton*.

Eight months credit will be given, the purchasers entering into bond, with sufficient security.

At the same time, and on the same terms, will be sold, about 470 acres of land, including the mill and plantation whereon the said *Peyton* now lives.

CUTHBERT BULLITT.

August 23, 1768.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Elizabeth City* county, on the 10th day of this Instant, a Negro man named *James*, who says he is the property of Mr. *Abraham Eyre*, of the county of *Kent*, in the province of *Maryland*. The owner may have him, on proving his property, and paying charges.

EDWARD HURST, D. S.

THERE came to my plantation in *Stafford* county, about a year ago, a pale coloured steer, with a bob tail, marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, and a crop, two slits and an underkeel in the left. Posted, and appraised to 3l. JOHN RALLS.

TAKEN up in *Mecklenburg* county, on *Stanton* river, near the fork, a black horse about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and branded on the near buttock I H. Posted, and appraised to 5l.

JOHN JEFFERIES, jun.

To be SOLD *by public vendue, at* Norfolk, *on* Friday *the 16th of* September *next*,

UPWARDS of fifty valuable NEGROES, chiefly *Virginia* born, belonging to the estate of Col. *Robert Tucker*, deceased; amongst which are several choice millers, bakers, coopers, sawyers and watermen: At the same time will be sold, all the household and kitchen furniture and plate, belonging to the said estate, with sundry other articles too tedious to enumerate. The terms of payment will be made known at the sale.

THOMAS NEWTON, sen. } Exrs.
JOHN TAYLOR, }

Richmond county, August 15, 1768.

RUN away from the subscribers, on the 13th instant, two servant men and a Negro fellow: One named *George Pitt*, convicted into *Virginia* in the *Justitia*, Capt. *Somerville*, in the fall 1766; has served in the 112th regiment of foot, under Major *Markham*, as appears by a printed certificate. He is about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a brown complexion, somewhat pitted with the small-pox, wears his own hair, which is black, short, and curls; he has been shot through the right foot with a bullet, is a good shoemaker, much given to liquor, and has a very smooth tongue; carried away with him a goat-skin knapsack, a blue fearnought jacket, an old red cloth do. two cotton shirts, a pair of oznabrig trowsers, one oznabrig frock, felt hat, good shoes, one pair of plain copper buckles, one pair of thread hose, and one pair of yarn do.

The other named *Henry Valentine*, born in *Leicestershire*, about 18 years of age, has been in the country about 3 years, speaks very plain, is about 5 feet 3 inches high, and very well made; has a fair countenance, and tho' a very great villain, has a very harmless inoffensive look. He carried off with him two oznabrig shirts and trowsers, a white Russia drill coat, with flat metal buttons, a striped holland jacket, an old white shirt, one pair of cloth breeches (dark coloured) with twist basket buttons, a felt hat half worn, wears his own short brown hair, has two pair of new shoes with him. He is the property of Mr. *Samuel Hipkins*, of *Tetuskey* bridge, and by attending about the house is well known to many Gentlemen in the colony.

The Negro fellow is named *Jack*, full 6 feet high, a well made fellow. He carried off with him one cotton shirt and one oznabrig do. a pair of crocus trowsers, an old bearskin jacket, one old cotton do. and felt hat; his feet are remarkably large, being near 13 inches long. He was formerly the property of Mr. *George Moore*, in *South Carolina*. It is supposed they have all passes, as *George Pitt* writes a good hand, and was seen to have pen, ink, and paper, the night they went off. Whoever secures the above servants and Negro, so that they may be recovered again, shall receive SIX POUNDS reward, or in proportion for either of them, with reasonable charges.

SAMUEL HIPKINS,
GRIFFIN GARLAND.

To be SOLD, *at the Store of the late Col.* James Gordon, *deceased, at* Lancaster *court-house, on* Wednesday *the 5th day of* October *next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at public sale*,

A LARGE quantity of *European* goods, and to continue till all are sold. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond with approved security to The EXECUTORS.

Norfolk, August 9, 1768.
For LIVERPOOL,
And will sail in six weeks,

THE ship HANNAH, *Robert Cawson*, master, a new vessel, has made only one voyage, burthen 300 tons, will take in Tobacco, *Indian* corn, hemp, &c. on liberty of consignment. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Charles Yates* in *Fredericksburg*, Messrs. *Storrs & Ellis* at *Shockoe*, Mr. *Richard Lamb* at *Petersburg*, or the subscriber.

JOHN GREENWOOD.

Who has for sale, a new vessel on the stocks, double deck'd, about 100 tons, might be launched in 14 days, for which he would take country or *West-India* produce. Also, *Barbadoes*, *St. Kitt's*, *Nevis* and *Jamaica* rum, *Muscovado* sugar, molasses, coffee, pimenta, ginger, *Madeira* wine, bottled beer, &c. &c. &c.

AS I find myself very infirm, and not able to carry on business, I intend to move as soon as I can settle my affairs, and have for sale the following articles; one lot with a very good dwelling-house, kitchen, and all convenient out houses, in *York* town, adjoining Mr. *David Jamieson*'s two lots, with a large stable and chair house on them; one new convenient store-house, near the town wharf; and one warehouse at the water side; two lots and houses at *Gloucester*, on one of them a large warehouse, 40 by 20, and shedded with a good sail loft; one sloop of about 1800 bushels burthen, well fitted, and ready to take in a cargo; with a nine hhd. flat, and several valuable water Negroes, one of them an extraordinary good sailmaker. I have also about three hundred pounds worth of dry goods, lately imported, which I would sell with or without the above store, situated near the town wharf. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber in *York* town. JOHN THOMPSON.

TAKEN up, in *Surry* county, a dark bay horse, about 4 feet 4 inches high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, branded on the near buttock E A. Posted, and appraised to 2l. 10s.

AARON CORNWELL.

To be SOLD *or* LEASED,

A VALUABLE tract of well watered LAND, containing between 1000 and 1200 acres. It is exceeding fine for planting and farming, as it has a great proportion of rich improvable meadow ground on it; and most of the land uncleared. It lies within 8 or 9 miles of the flourishing trading towns of *Fredericksburg* and *Falmouth*; where a planter or farmer may find a ready market for every thing that he can raise; and within 7 miles of Mr. JAMES HUNTER's forge and merchant mill; and still nearer to Messrs. *Woodrow & Nelson*'s merchant mill. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Geory Waugh* in *Stafford* county, or the subscriber in *Westmoreland*.

GEORGE TURBERVILLE.

TAKEN up in *New-Kent* county, a bright bay mare, about 5 years old, 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, with a white spot in her forehead, a hanging mane and switch tail, no brand perceivable, paces slow, and gallops well. Posted, and appraised to 5l.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

EDENTON, *July* 22, 1768.

To be SOLD *at public vendue, for ready money, at the late dwelling-house of* Francis Corbin, *Esq: deceased, on* Tuesday *the 20th of* September *next*,

ALL the houshold & kitchen furniture of the said *Francis Corbin*; also a valuable collection of books; and sundry very likely country born

SLAVES.

All persons having any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring them in before the day of sale, that sufficient may be sold to discharge them.

JEAN CORBIN, Admin[istrx].

COMMITTED from JAMES CITY prison to the public gaol in *Williamsburg*, a *Mundingo* Negro man slave, named PETER; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, about 35 years old, has on an oznabrig shirt, cotton waistcoat, and *Virginia* cotton breeches; and has several scars on his forehead and breast, occasioned by the yaws. He says he belongs to JAMES TAYLOR, of *South-Carolina*, formerly belonged to *Thomas Kemp* of *Gloucester*, and sold to *Robert Crawley*, who sold him to the said JAMES TAYLOR. The owner may have him, on proving his property, and paying charges, as the law directs.

EDWARD WESTMORE, K. P. G.

On Monday *the 5th day of* September *next, being* Prince William *court day, will be exposed to sale in the town of* Dumfries,

A TRACT of rich level LAND, in the said county, on the waters of *Occoquan* and *Potowmack*, belonging to the subscriber, and well known by the name of *Linton's Neck*. It contains about three hundred acres, is opposite to the town of *Colchester*, 9 miles from *Dumfries*, and 18 from *Alexandria*. The land is truly rich and good, and fit for farming and planting. The title is indisputable, and free from intail. For terms apply to the subscriber, on the premises. JOHN LINTON.

TO BE SOLD,

The following tracts of LAND, *viz.*

A TRACT of LAND containing 600 acres or thereabouts, lying in *St. Paul's* parish, *Stafford* county, on the river *Potowmack*; thirty acres of said land is meadow ground, equal in quality to any in this colony, and lately put in the best order for grass; likewise a quantity of salt marsh; the other part of the land produces great crops of corn and tobacco, and lies very convenient to church and several good mills; there is on the premises a good new dwelling-house with six rooms below, and three above, all with fire places, with every convenient out house; situated on a hill, that opens a most agreeable prospect for some miles up and down the river. Likewise a valuable tract of land in *Cople* parish, *Westmoreland* county, containing four hundred and twenty acres, as good as any land in the *Northern Neck*, lying perfectly level through the whole, with immensity of timber, fit for building ships, or otherwise, and convenient to *Potowmack* river, where a quantity of fine fish and oysters may be had with little trouble. It lies within a few miles of two churches, and several good mills. The payment shall be made easy to the purchaser, by

SAMUEL WASHINGTON.

CAME to my houſe laſt fall, two heifers, about three years old a-piece. One of them a yellow brindled, the other a pied red and white; both marked with a ſwallow fork in the right, and an upper half crop in the left ear. The owner may have them, proving his property, and paying as the law directs, of me, living in *Lunenburg* county, on *Meherrin* river, at the mouth of *Flat-Rock* creek. They are poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 15s. JOHN HIGHT.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD *by the Printer hereof,*
The NORTH-CAROLINA
ALMANACK
For the Year of our LORD, 1769.

N. B. Merchants, and others, may be ſupplied with this Almanack, in any quantity, by applying to Mr. *William Scarbrough* in EDENTON.

Lancaſter county, JULY 30.

RUN away from Capt. JOHN WILLIAMS, of *Northumberland* county, the latter end of *May* laſt, a Negro man named *Curry Tuxent*, about 50 years of age, by trade a carpenter and cooper, he is a tall ſlim black fellow, about 6 feet high, has loſt moſt of his upper fore teeth, talks very faſt and ſmooth; he carried with him carpenters and coopers tools, by which he will expect to paſs as a freeman. It is thought he is gone towards JAMES river, after a parcel of Negroes lately purchaſed by Sir *Peyton Skipwith* from the eſtate of *Robert Briſtow*, Eſq; Whoever ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have five pounds reward, paid by
RICHARD EDWARDS.

TAKEN up in *Dinwiddie*, on *Cock's* Road, 3 miles below the *Butterwood Springs*, a dark grey mare, 4 feet 5 inches high; ſhe was with foal when ſhe came; had on a middle ſized bell, branded on the near buttock with a heart; and is 8 or 9 years old. Poſted and appraiſed to 5l.
PETER STAINBECK,

Juſt Publiſh'd,
And to be Sold at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE *in* Williamſburg,
THE
VIRGINIA ALMANACK.
For the Year of our Lord 1769,
BEING THE FIRST
After *Biſſextile* or *Leap-Year*.

STRAYED away from *Williamſburg*, about a month ago, a bay horſe about 14 hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock, not very plain, with a B, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, is a natural pacer, and has a roached mane and bob tail. Whoever delivers him to the Printer hereof, ſhall have ten ſhillings reward.

Richmond county, *July* 14.

RUN away about the 20th of *May* laſt, an *Eaſt-India Indian*, named *Thomas Greenwich*; he is a well made fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, wears his own hair, which is long and black, has a thin viſage, a very ſly look, and a remarkable ſet of fine white teeth. A reward of 40s. will be paid the perſon who delivers him to the ſubſcriber, beſides what the law allows. WILLIAM COLSTON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 10th of *June* laſt, a Negro fellow called CAJAH, of a yellow complexion, a downcaſt look, his voice ſounds as if coming out of a hollow tree. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, and well made, is a very ſlovenly fellow, reads and writes very well. I am apprehenſive he will endeavour to make his eſcape from the colony. Whoever conveys him to me in *King William* county, ſhall be well rewarded.
tf CARTER BRAXTON.

THE ſubſcriber can be well recommended as capable of managing any Gentleman's buſineſs as a ſteward, but being engaged as manager of Col. *Moore's* forge, he cannot without danger of injury to that concern, go in ſearch of employment for another year. If any Gentleman therefore is in want of ſuch a ſteward, and will favour him with a line to be ſent to the ſaid forge, near *Todd's Bridge*, in *King and Queen*, he will immediately wait on them.
JOHN ELLIS.

JULY 20, 1768.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in *Amelia* county, on *Leath's* creek, a dark bay horſe, about 7 years old, branded on the near buttock O. Whoever delivers him to me, at *Blandford*, or to *John Watkins*, overſeer on the plantation, ſhall receive 20ſ. reward.
PETER RANDOLPH BLAND.

Fredericksburg, July 20, 1768.

THE ſubſcriber intending to *Britain* next ſpring, will give up to Mr. *William Reid*, on the 10th day of *September* next, the charge of the ſtore in *Fredericksburg*, of which he has had the direction for ſeveral years, on account of Meſſrs. *Andrew Cochrane, Wm. Cuninghame*, & Co. merchants in *Glaſgow*. He requeſts the favour that thoſe who have accounts with him, may make it their buſineſs to come and have them ſettled as ſoon as in their power, that, if not diſcharged, the balances may be aſcertained by ſpecialty, being deſirous of obviating all diſputes that might ariſe with his ſucceſſor on his tranſactions.

The ſtore will be carried on to its uſual extent by Mr. *Reid*, who is well known to moſt of my cuſtomers; and the ſame indulgence will be given by him as has been cuſtomary. JOHN STEWART.

A SCHEME
of a
LOTTERY,

For raiſing the ſum of nine hundred pounds, to make a road over the mountain to the warm and hot ſprings in Auguſta *county.*

1 Prize of	-	£ 1000	is	£ 1000
2	of	500	is	1000
4	of	250	is	1000
5	of	100	is	500
50	of	50	is	2500
62 Prizes,				£. 6000
4938 Blanks.				
6000 Tickets at 20ſ.				£ 6000

15 *per cent.* to be deducted from the Prizes.

The ſaid LOTTERY will be drawn at *Fredericksburg*, under the management and direction of Meſſrs. *Charles Dick, Charles Yates, John Stewart, Henry Mitchell* and *John Glaſſell*, of whom tickets may be had.

FREDERICKSBURG, *July* 6, 1768.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for raiſing Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be laid out by the managers or any ſix of them, towards building a new church in the town of *Fredericksburg*, and in the purchaſe of an organ for the ſaid church.

1 Prize of	-	£. 500	is	£. 500
2	-	250	each -	500
4	-	100	- -	400
8	-	50	- -	400
8	-	25	- -	200
10	-	10	- -	100
180	-	5	- -	900
213 Prizes.	-	-	-	3000
2787 Blanks.				
3000 Tickets, at 20s. each,			- -	3000

£. 15 out of the 100, to be deducted from the prizes, is - - - - - 450

The ſaid Lottery will certainly be drawn on the 28th of *December* next, (being the day after St. *John's*) at the town-houſe in *Fredericksburg*, under the direction of *Mann Page, Fielding Lewis, Charles Dick, Roger Dixon, Joſeph Jones, Hugh Mercer, James Mercer, Charles Waſhington, Lewis Willis, George Weedon, Charles Yates*, and *Francis Thornton*, Gentlemen, or any ſix or more who can attend. Tickets may be had of the ſaid Gentlemen, if beſpoke in time. Prizes not demanded within ſix months after their publication in the *Virginia Gazette*, will be deemed as generouſly given to promote the above purpoſes, and will then be applied accordingly by the managers aforenamed.

To be SOLD *or* RENTED, *on the moſt reaſonable terms, and entered on immediately,*

THE houſes and lots in the town of *Blandford*, upon *Appamattox* river, late in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Peter Randolph Bland*, but now the property of *Theodorick Munford*. For terms apply to Dr. *Theodorick Bland*, in *Blandford*.

Occoquan Furnace, *July* 16.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the *Occoquan* furnace, in *Prince William* county, on the 14th inſtant, a country born Negro man named *Billie*, the property of the Hon. *John Tayloe*, Eſq; he is a very well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, chews tobacco, can play on a violin, which he carried away with him, and is by trade a ſhip-carpenter, had on and with him, when he went away, a black cotton velvet jacket, two white ſhirts, one pair of brown and one pair of check linen trowſers, an old fine hat bound round the brim with black tape, two pair of ſhoes, with plated buckles. He was lately brought from *Carolina*, where, by virtue of a forged paſs that ſome good natured perſon had wrote for him, he had travelled without much interruption, and very poſſibly may prevail on ſome other of his acquaintance to forge another, to aſſiſt him in proſecuting his intended ſcheme of getting to *South-Carolina*, where he expects to be free. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave, and brings him to the ſaid furnace, ſhall receive a reward of five pounds, if taken in *Virginia*; and ten pounds if taken any where out of it.
THOMAS LAWSON.

To be SOLD *on very reaſonable terms, altogether or in parcels, and may be entered upon next Fall;*

THREE thouſand ſix hundred and four acres of well timbered and watered land, lying on both ſides *Meherrin* river, in the counties of *Lunenburg* and *Mecklenburg*, about 75 miles from *Peterſburg*, great part of which is very fine tobacco land, and on the reſt there is an excellent range for ſtock. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may be ſhewn the ſame, by applying to *William Naiſh* on the premiſes. For terms enquire of Col. *Archibald Cary*, in *Cheſterfield* county, Mr. *Bathurſt Skelton*, in *Charles City*, Mr. *Thomas Fleming, William Fleming*, or the ſubſcriber, in *Cumberland* county.
tf SUSANNA FLEMING.

Pittſylvania, April 8, 1768.

A SCHEME,

For diſpoſing of (by way of Lottery) the ſeveral valuable tracts of LAND *that are below mentioned, belonging to the ſubſcriber.*

Contents of the Prizes.	No.	Val. £.
A TRACT of 100 acres of land, 40 acres of which are good low grounds, on *Roanoke* river, in *Mecklenburg* county, with an eſtabliſhed ferry belonging to it; and alſo 700 acres on *Neuſe* river, *North Carolina*; about 200 acres thereof very good low grounds, and the high land very good.	1	500
A tract of 950 acres in *Amherſt* county, on *Stoval's* creek, being fine tobacco land, and within 3 or four miles of *Stoval's* ferry, on *James* river, from whence tobacco, &c. are tranſported to market down by water.	1	250
A tract of 300 acres on the ſaid *Stoval's* creek, adjoining the laſt-mentioned tract, being alſo extraordinary good tobacco land.	1	120
A tract of 361 acres on *Stoval's* creek aforeſaid, being alſo good tobacco land.	1	80
A tract of 357 acres on the ſouth ſide of *Roanoke*, in *Mecklenburg*, being kind free land, and tolerable good for tobacco.	1	80
An entry of 640 acres of good land, on *Tall* creek, near the *Neuſe* tract.	1	50
A tract of 400 acres on *Stoval's* creek, adjoining the other tracts on the ſaid creek.	1	20
A prize to be paid in caſh, out of the produce of the lottery.	1	75
Twenty-five at £. 5, to be paid as aforeſaid.	25	125
33 Prizes, - - -		£. 1300
227 Blanks, - - -		
260 Tickets at £. 5. - -		£. 1300

Thoſe that purchaſe tickets are only required to give their bonds for the money, payable when the lottery is drawn, which is to be on *Monday* the 24th day of *October* next, at the *Rocky Ridge*, under the management of *Clement Read, Iſaac Read, Paul Carrington, Matthew Marable, Robert Munford* of *Mecklenburg, Henry Delony, David Garland, William Taylor, John Winn, David Maſon, Gray Briggs, John Bolling, William Cabell, Joſeph Cabell, Alexander Trent, Peterfield Trent, Thomas Jefferſon* of *Albemarle*, and *George Robertſon* of *Cheſterfield*, Gentlemen, who will be impowered to execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers, and of whom tickets may be had, alſo at both the Printing Offices, and of the ſubſcriber. 7m GEORGE JEFFERSON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Goochland* county, laſt *July* a tall, ſlim, black, *Virginia* born fellow, named DICK, about 35 years of age, who has a ſurly look, and remarkable red eyes; had the uſual cloathing of labouring Negroes, and is ſuppoſed to be harboured in *Middleſex* county, where he formerly lived. He is very ſenſible, and will endeavour to impoſe on the public, and paſs for a freeman. I have lately been informed that he intends to leave the colony, therefore I muſt intreat of all commanders of veſſels, and others, if ſuch a perſon ſhould offer his ſervice, they will have him ſecured, and delivered to the ſubſcriber, who will pay five pounds reward.
LEONARD PRICE.

TO BE SOLD,

UPWARDS of ONE THOUSAND ACRES of LAND, near the *Double Top Mountain* in *Culpeper* county, late the property of Mr. *John Rootes* in *Glouceſter* county. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to Mr. *Roger Dixon*, in *Fredericksburg*, who is impowered to agree. The land will be laid off in lots if deſired, and credit till the 1ſt day of *October*, on giving bond with good ſecurity.

WHEREAS I have a large quantity of good land for ſale, in *Bedford* and *Pittſylvania* counties, both high and low grounds, from ten pounds price to thirty; amongſt which are about 7000 acres, which I am authorized to ſell for Col. *Archibald Cary*, on *Gooſe* creek, and *Wolf* creek. It is well timber'd, and well water'd, and one of the beſt places in our county for range. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may ſee the land, by applying to their humble ſervant, near *Bedford* court-houſe.
6m. WILLIAM MEAD.

Feb. 10, 1768.

To be SOLD *at private* SALE,

SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND in *Charles City*, pleaſantly ſituate on *James* river; 4 acres of land, with a water griſt mill, on *Mayſer's* creek, in the ſame county; and two thouſand acres of land in *Halifax* county; they will be ſold altogether, or divided into lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Theſe lands were the eſtate of Mr. *William Kennon*, and are conveyed to us (with others his truſtees) for the benefit of his creditors. As a ſale of theſe lands has been before advertiſed, but not effected; it may not be improper, to aſſure the public, that an abſolute diſpoſal of them is now intended; and that we ſhall be ready at all times to receive propoſals for the whole, or any part thereof. Mr. *John Chriſtian* (who lives thereon) will ſhew the land in *Charles City*.

RICHARD RANDOLPH,
JAMES BELSCHES,
JERMAN BAKER.

SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY

FOR diſpoſing of one hundred and forty-ſix LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than £. 20, which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

	lots	value £.	rent £.
Inſpection at *Page's*, 5 lots at 12 years purchaſe,	-	840	70
Do. *Crutchfield's*, 6 lots at do	-	720	60
		1560	130
Lots improved, each half acre, at £. 20 -	13	700	
		260	130
137 Prizes. - - - -	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 Tickets at £. 10 each,	-	1,000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. *Anthony Hay's* in *Williamſburg*, as ſoon as the tickets are diſpoſed of. Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing, may give bond to carry intereſt from that time. *Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſqrs; managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber. MANN PAGE.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the Main Street. All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12ſ6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3ſ. the Firſt Week, and 2ſ. each Time after: And long ones in Proportion.